REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,042.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our rescued ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AFRICA," 2,631 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Heaman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves Bombay	14	Leaves Tuticorin	22
„ Ratnaghery	15	„ Colombo	23
„ Vingorla	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Goa	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	16	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	17	„ Manipatam	29
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	Dec. 1
„ Tellicherry	19	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Calicut	19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Beypore	19	„ Gopanlpore	3
„ Cochin	20	„ False Point	4
„ Alleppy	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate portsfor transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

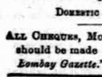
The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„ Bushire	4
„ Bunder Abbe	22	„ Linga	9
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	13
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

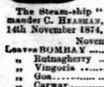
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. E. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16 h November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. UNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

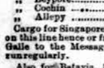


THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLON, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Honnery, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of BOWJEE ROOCHUND DARRAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15 0	£4	Intermediate Rates.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	32	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Rates.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

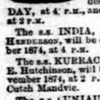
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.



THE Cargo Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, which will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE, on the 20th instant, has room only for a few Passengers at £40 each.

The new First-class PASSENGER STEAMER "ETTORE," 2,800 Tons, 600 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY PER ETTORE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th Nov. 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex RAIPOOT are requested to PAY FREIGHT DUE AT ONCE, or Goods will be bo ded, and all claims against Ship must be sent to Captain ANDREW, at the Office of Cursetjee Edulji Dubash, on or before the 14th instant, as no claim will be admitted after the Ship sails.

J. R. ANDREW,
[Commander Raipoot.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN, 2,333 „ 9 th November.
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 „ Dec. 7th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
To Suez ..... „ 300
To Malta ..... „ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Custom House.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.	Rowas or Karanja.	Dharumtur.	Tirali.	Ailbag.	Revdanda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
2nd Class	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 8	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 12	1 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P. M. daily, and returning leaves Revdanda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Ticket from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The S eamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to; the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No, 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO. On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, a quantity of Old Stock consisting of stones, viz:—Rubbles, Slab-stones and Rubble-stones, recently removed from the Ramparts now lying in H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort. The Khanderee was well fitted for Mills, Houses, Road-side curbs and various other purposes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by Ass. Rorke, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPEWORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
[London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain G. N. Hector, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 10th November 1874.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICES, 429, STRAND, LONDON.
POLICIES granted on approved risks at CURRENT RATES.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM of the late CHATOORBHOY MOWJEE, deceased, has CEASED from the month of Asho Vud 30th, Sumvut 1930.

VISRAM MOWJEE & Co.

New Cloth Bazaar, 12th November 1874.

FOR SALE,—TWO JABALPUR TENTS, each 14 by 14, with 2 feet Bhoots and Bath-room. These Tents, ordered expressly for a Gentleman whose health obliges him to leave India, have not been used, are quite new, and only left the School of Industry ten days ago.

Apply to Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION
FOR
BREECH-LOADING GUNS,
AND
MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.
Cartridge Fillers, Re-cappers, &c., &c.,
GUNPOWDERS, SHOTS, AND WADS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PATENT MEDICINES.

Just Received,

Bridge's Sarsaparilla, 4s. 6d. size	Rs. 2 4
DeJong's Cod-liver Oil, 2s. 6d. size	„ 1 0
Finest Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil per bottle anns 10 and	„ 0 14
Davenport's Tonic Syrup, 2s. 9d. size	„ 1 4
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horse-radish	„ 2 4
Bondault's Pepsine, per bottle	„ 3 4
&c., &c.,	&c.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
; Wholesale and Retail, Druggists and Chemists.
40, Baharkote Zoomaa Musjid, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.
ASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Manageric Friend.
For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Lt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
ASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr. Macaulay. For Rent apply to Mr. D. S. PATEL, Pranjee, Sands & Co.

CHINA AND JAPAN CURIOSITIES.—A large ASSORTMENT for SALE. Lists can be seen on application.

25, Apollo Street, Bombay. W. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED by the Advertiser, employment as Cashier, or otherwise good Accountant, and can give unexceptionable references, address, A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MUSIC, ENGLISH and FRENCH.—A YOUNG LADY recently from England, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours in giving LESSONS to TWO or THREE PARSEE or JEWISH YOUNG LADIES. Apply to E., care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, in KHAMGAUM, a BUNGALOW near Cotton Mart and Presses, which was occupied by Messrs. Macnaughten & Co., for last two years. For terms write to F. J. KELAWALLA, Khamgaum.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN shortly returning Home, would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN going to England, or to wait on a LADY and CHILDREN during the voyage. Good References. Terms moderate. M. F., Office *Bombay Gazette*.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d.
Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB.

COMMITTEE.

E. Lyon Barrington, Esq.
D. F. Blaine, Esq.
The Lord Brougham and Vaux
Sir R. Dixie, Bart.
Lieut. Colonel Evans.
Colonel Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Lord Graves, R.N.
Lieut. Colonel Hamilton.
Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, M.P.
Lieut. Col. Hon. E. H. Legge.
Major General J. A. Raines, C.B.
Major Gen. F. O. Salisbury, C.B.
Canon Tristram, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

This Club now numbers upwards of 700 members, and is daily increasing. A Club-house will shortly be opened in a prominent West-end position, but members of the Wanderers' Club in the meantime are now making use of the Junior St. James's Club, 54, St. James's-street, London, which, by the kindness of the Committee of that Club, has been placed at their disposal.

This Club is established to meet the wants of Gentlemen who, owing to the almost dead-lock existing among the leading West-end Clubs, are at present without the advantages of one.

The Club is intended for members of Town and County Society; and one of its objects also will be, as its name denotes, to offer a place of resort for men of travel, and other gentlemen who have associated in distant parts of the w or d.

Entrance Fee at present, Six Guineas. To be increased hereafter to Twenty-five Guineas. Subscription: Town Members, Seven Guineas; Country ditto (including Officers of H. M.'s) Four Guineas. Officers on Foreign Service, One Guinea; other gentlemen residing abroad, Two Guineas.

T. KENNAN,
Major, Secretary.

VIÂ BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
"en route" TO EUROPE.
ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Invite attention to the following
TRAVELLING REQUISITES,

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14
Overland do	25 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Warm do	15 8	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
White do	22 8	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Nail Brushes	0 14
Flannel do		Pin Scarfs	1 0	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Shrunk do	49 6	Sailors Knot	1 12	Hat Brushes	1 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Zaghi Silk Umbrellas	3 12	Hair Brushes and Comb In Leather Case	10 8
Under Vests	14 0	Best Alpaccs Umbrellas	6 8	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Do. Pants	24 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Shoe Horns	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	6 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Wool Down Quilts	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 3
Travelling Caps	3 8	Blankets, each	9 8	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Travelling Hats	5 0	Long Rugs or ... from	15 0	Tooth Paste	1 4
		Scotch Mauds ...		Tooth Picks, Box	0 8
		Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8		

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Warm do	30 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Dressing Gowns	12 8 to 20 0	Pillow Cases each	1 8	Hair Brushes and Combs	9 8
Pyjamas	£3 0	Portmanteaus	12 8 to 20 0	In Pigskin case	10 8
Oxford Shirts	16 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Blankets	10 8
White do	4 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	15 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	18 0	Overland Trunks	23 0	Rezais or Quilt	7-8 to 12 8
Silk and Wool	18 8	Solid Leather „	40 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs from	7-8 to 12 8
Printed Cambric Shirts 1 to 4	4 8	Extra Large „	75 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Sean Silk Shirts	11 0	Black Hide Bags	21 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Mitts	1 8
Pants	6 to 8 8	Canvas Bags	6 12	„ Mufflers	2 12
Travelling Caps	3 8	Money Belts	2 8	Pin Scarfs from	1 12
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
		Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to 21	0		
		Soap Boxes	1 8		

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
OF CALCUTTA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents:—

SILVER PLATE—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 520. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 850. Quaint Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Mutfineers, Owl and other cute Patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. 75. Mufflneers, Silver and Gold, of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 36 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers 8 inches Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches 24 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Silver Napkin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	paid cup.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
32,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,25[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	281[illegible]	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indic..	116xd
40,000	25.	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	24[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850xd
1,000	50	all	4[illegible] p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
600	...	30	9p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	...	all	1[illegible] ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	15
.....	500	all[illegible]	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	370
.....	250	all	40 ps	Vizgas Patent Slip Co....	(?)

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

[Statement of Traffic, week ending 7th November 1874.
Open 4[illegible] Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	41,93[illegible] 0 0
Merchandize	36,961 0 0
Telegraph	542 0 0
Total Rs.	79,493 0 0

Corresponding week in November 1873.
Open 411[illegible] Miles.

Coaching	50,098 0 0
Merchandize	49,944 0 0
Electric Telegraph	535 0 0
Earth Trains	431 0 0
Total Rs.	1,00,378 0 0
Decrease Rs.	21,145 0 0

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th November, compared with the statement issued on 12th November :—

LIABILITIES.	31st Oct. Rs.	7th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,50,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. .... ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,41,875		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share..... ,, 2,48,150		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,19,375	87,07,775	87,09,400
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	59,19,427	38,50,522
Do. do. at Branches.	14,04,646	18,21,309
Other Deposits	1,59,36,679	1,50,45,226
Post Bills	18,866	18,692
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,36,946	5,63,716
	3,32,93,339	3,15,58,875
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	42,15,928	40,23,490
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	13,79,322	12,91,674
Loans, on Security of do.	23,80,591	24,05,717
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,349	5,009
Bills Discounted	1,06,94,414	1,12,51,448
Stamps	5,373	5,393
Dead Stock Rs. 5,05,775		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,90,775	3,90,775
Bullion	7,84,716	2,34,217
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,35,36,871	1,19,18,116
Cash and Currency Notes	3,32,93,339	3,15,58,875

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP BLAIR ATHOLE, 1,697 tons, Captain A. Taylor, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE BARQUE DAY DREAM, 430 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo and two hundred and sixteen deck pilgrims.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s.s. DIDO, 776 tons, Captain Inchiostri, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Trieste, &c., calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 24 cases cottons, 20 cases color, 5 bales pops 1 case drug, 51 boxes flour. 1 case beer, 1 case liquor, 58 bales paper, 4 cases glassware, and 1 case glass beads.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Pearn, and four children, Colonel A Becher, Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis, Lieut. Col. Henslaw, Major W. Blukley, Major J. Moray, Major S. H. Sibthorpe, Lieut. Dunne, Lieut. Mackenzie, Captain Echalaz, Mr. Percy Scott, and sixty-nine deck passengers.

THE s s VICEROY arrived in Madras Roads on Friday from London and left the same day for Calcutta : the following is a list of her passengers :—For Madras.—Mrs Deane and child, Miss Liddell, Mr. Jas. Wilkins, Mr. Bilderbeck, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Gibson. Landed at Colombo.—Miss D'Alton, Mr. Knight, Mr. Brown, Miss Rumley, Major Tranchell, Mrs. Tranchell, Master Tranchell, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Seddon, Miss McIlwraith, Mr. Hopkins, Mr Thompson, Miss D'Alton's ayah, Mr. Grey's ayah, Mr. Hainsworth, Mr. Dasby, Mr. Buchanan Mr. Hogg, Miss Greason, and Mr. Cochman. For Calcutta,—Mrs. Armstrong, Misses Armstrong, Miss King, Capt and Mrs. Yale, Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. McBean, Mrs. McBean, Miss McDougall, Mrs. Jones and infant, Miss French, Mr. Heythusen, Mr. Banks, Mrs. Cranstone, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Newington, Mr. Longdon, Master Dyer, Miss Dyer, Mr. Breiman, Mrs. McLaughlin's maid, Miss Jones, Mrs. Campbell Miss Campbell Mrs. Mordi and infant Mrs. Stewart and Miss Southall.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (October 15th), with English Mail and the following passengers :—1 Logshead and 2 butts wine, 8 cases merchandize 2 cases leather, 5 cases stationery, and books 8 cases boots, 3 cases hosiery, 10 cases cheese, 2 cases canvas, 2 cases perfumery, 7 cases mill boards, and paper, 36 packages provision, 12 packages millinery, drapery, &c, 61 packages paper and types, 56 packages jams, 88 bales twist, 140 kegs nails, 158 bars iron, 9 packages cochineal, 13 cases soap, 2 cases alpaca, 510 packages cottons, 817 tons patent fuel, 2 cases dye, 2 casks crockery and glassware, 6 cases cordial, 3 cases oat meal, 2 cases medicine, 5 cases sundries 21 packages private effects, 7 cases candles, 2 cases pumps, 23 cases photostones, 6 cases envelopes, 106 cases cloth, 66 cases metal strip, 1,236 and 23 packages paint, 9 casks red lead, 1,210 pigs lead, 4 cases medical instruments, 83 bales blankets, 1 case apples, 2 packages tea, 81 packages gum, 182 packages benjamin, 8 packages clover, 5 boxes specie and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Southampton, Oct 15.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, Nov. 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester day :—
Ship Blair Athole, Taylor, to Calcutta.
Barque Day Dream, Nacoda, to Jeddah & Hoodooda.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :
Steamer Cathay, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ceylon, to Australia, &c.
Ship Berteaux, to New York.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 50 barrels rosin, 29 cases blacking powder, and 5 kegs nails, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 75 boxes soap, Abdoola Hoosen Goolamhoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 200 cases window glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally, 126 cases window glass, Hassomally Lallmeya ; 50 cases matches, Tyabally Surutally ; 30 kegs yellow ochre Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.
Milford 49 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Car-arthenshire 25 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Colombo s, 10 cases old tom C. Bonnevialle and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 15 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Persia s, 10 cases brandy, and 15 cases claret, C. Bonnevialle and Co.
Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 17 bales wool, Soomerdass Mooljee ; 151 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosalchund ; 18 bales wool, and 17 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee and Co.
Farana s, 9 bales hides, Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 25 bales wool, Khakebhoy Nanoey ; 21 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass ; 425 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 72 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee ; 61 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 19 bales cotton, Luckamsey Rowjee ; 53 bales cotton, Jehanam Hurjeevundass ; 37 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 192 bales cotton, Lladhur Vishram ; 45 bales cotton, Govindjee Soondurjee.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 3[illegible] cwts B. horns, Volkart Brothers ; 105 cwts horns, Khoram Abdoola ; 108 cwts horns, Hassoon Noormahomed ; 2302 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hope, 100 bales rags, Farnham and Co ; 2,000 bags linseed, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindoostan s, 100 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 1,250 bags wheat, and 2,000 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan s, 55 bales cotton, Monajee Chatoor and Co.
Dido s, 16[illegible] packages coffee, B I S N Co ; 800 bales cotton, A Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Gadiam and Co ; 800 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Dido s, 570 bags wheat, Aiken, Riche and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Cathay s, 2,760 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th November, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th November, 2-19 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 6 minutes.
Via Suez, 12th November, 1-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th November, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Suez, 12th November, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 3 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 12th November, 3 P.M Time in transit, 7 hours 30 minutes

Latest date from Australia.

Via Sir gapore, 12th November, 1-6 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 21 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th November is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 2	0 4
,, Galle	0 40	0 30
,, Kurrachee	0 50	0 7
,, Madras	0 46	0 2

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 12th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th November, 12-45 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th November, 12-25 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Persa ; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12th November, 5-45 P.M.—Mail steamer Malacca from China arrived.

HIGH COURT—13TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSE.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurranee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee S.—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee v Manoredas Goredhundas—Shapurji and Thackurdas.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurji and Thackurdas—Part heard.
426-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munjee Khetsey v Morarjee Velljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Valljee and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
127-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Kadurbhoy Premchund v Bapoojee Narayen.
103-74—Prescot and Winter—Culliandas Muddonjee v Hurjeewan Vassonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172 74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
234-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tonin—Bai Jevee and others v Cullianjee Mooljee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
426-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Rhaiker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and other.—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
426-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Megjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Bovey.
239-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—F T Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn and Cleveland.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Khooshall Nanchund deceased—Foolchund Kemsey—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen v Cullianjee Nemchund and others, H. Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 11.

Johnston, Surgn Major, Civil Surg Broach, on furlough, from England.
Browne, Colonel Bengal 109th Regt, on leave from England.
Browne, Colonel Bengal Depy Comr, on duty, from England.
Sampson, Riding Master Bengal F Br R H A, on medical certificate from Peshawur.
Jones, Sub Lieut Bengal 70th Regt, to join, from England.
Graham, Captain 16th Lancers, on leave from England.
James, Lieut Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Hamilton, 2-b Lieut Bengal 76th Regt, to join, from England.
Watson, Lieut Bengal 66th Regt, to join from England.
Stone, Sub Lieut Bengal 8th Regt, to join, from England.
Appleyard Colonel Bengal 89th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Hailes, Colonel Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Wood, Lieut Bengal Staff Corps on furlough from England.
Hope, Lieut Bengal 6-th Royal Rifle-, on leave from England.
Rose, Sub Lieut Bengal 10th Hussars on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 12.

Butler, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough from England.
Pemberton, Maj Bengal Royal Artillery from leave, on England
Trevor, Major Staff Corps, on furlough from England.
Gordon Lieut Col Bengal 29th Regt N I, from furlough from England.
Orchard, Lieut Col Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough from England.
Waghorn, Surg Major Bengal Med service, on furlough from England.
Gibbons, Surg Major Bengal A M D, on duty from England.
Holton Captain Bengal 72nd Highlanders on duty, from England.
Field Colonel—, on leave, from Poona.
Cotton, Captain Madras Qr Mr 25th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Planck Surg Major Bengal Medical Service on furlough from England.
DeThom, Surg 20th Regt N I, from leave on Matheran.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 11.

Lamb Ins Vet Surg, Vet Dept, on duty to Poona.

NOVEMBER 12.

Desbrough Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Browne, Colonel Bengal Deputy Comr on duty to Calcutta.
Appleyard Colonel Bengal 89th Light Infantry to rejoin to Meerut.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th November 1874.

It is notified for information that the sanction accorded in G O C No 668 of the 24th Oct 1874, to the issue of tarantan or serge, trowsers instead of cloth to schoolmasters of European Infantry Regts, applies generally to all Army Schoolmasters to whatever branch of the service they may be attached.

Govt Resolution Mily Dept No 412, dated 2nd Nov 1874.

The Com-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Capt W H J Stopford, attached to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, during such time as Major Harris may officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer or until further orders.
With reference to G O C No 400, Surgn Maj Birnie will proceed to join the 66th Regt, travelling expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expence.
Capt G J Coulson, 17th N I, will join the class of Garrison Instruction at Poona.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
4th Hussars—Riding Master F Moore, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Lieut J W Yerbury (No 2 Batty 6th Brigc) to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut R Fulton, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
36th Foot—Major F C Hill, from 31st Oct to 29th Nov 1874, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made :—
Sub-Condr Henry Harwood to be Actg Condr from 15th Septr 1874, vice Mullins, deprived of his actg rank.
The undermentioned Passed Hospital Apprentices to be Asst Apothecaries to complete the Establishment, with effect from 1st Oct 1874, I G D'Silva, No 107, vice W Punjab, promoted. A Chavas, No 109, vice J Ranger, promoted, J M. Viegas, No 110, vice Ramchander Shreedar, promoted, A A Cabbe, No 111, vice A B Rhodes, promoted, S Gouveya, No 112, vice W Fearn, promoted, and, S Ribeiro, No 133, vice A S D'Souza, promoted.
The Government of India have ruled that soldiers' widows obtaining employment will continue to draw rations and subsistence allowance for their orphan children.
Maj J C Berkeley, Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
Lieut W H McCousland, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The following promotion in the Comst Dept is ordered, to have effect from 2nd Nov 1874 :—
Capt C F Hughes, Probationer in the Comst Dept having passed the final test qualifying him for permanent employ in the Commissariat, is promoted to the grade of Acting Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class.
Col J Field, C B, Bombay Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the 16th instant, instead of 9th.
Capt H C Morse, S C, performed the duties of the Ex Comst Officer at Ahmedabad from 12th to 21st Sept last, in addition to his own, during the absence of Capt Scott on special duty.
The furlough to Europe granted by G O No 577, dated 9th Sept 1874, to Maj F P Bartholomew, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar is extended by nine days.
Capt and Bt-Maj J Bennett, of the Unattached List, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his own request.
With reference to G O No 657 14th Oct 1870, Sub-Condr S F Hardy P W D is permitted to res gn the Service.
Surg-Maj A V Ward Presidency Surgn, Sind District, is allowed leave of absence for four months on medical certificate to remain in India under the Regulations of 1868.
The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted by G O Nos 88 and 787 of 1873 to Lt-Col W C Farr, S C, viz from the 29th Oct to 3rd Nov 1874 inclusive is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The following arrangement is sanctioned :—
L H W Warner, acting Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, resumed charge of the Consl of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie from the 29th Oct 1874 inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, appointed to act as Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the necessary declaration of office on 6th November 1874.
The Hon G A Hobart, late District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, was allowed subsidiary leave from 8th to 11th Oct 1874, both days inclusive.
Mr H Prescott, Insp of Police, Nasik, was in charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, from 2nd to 26th Oct 1874, both days inclusive.
The undermentioned Police Officers have passed the Examination in the Vernacular languages mentioned against their names according to the test prescribed in Rule IV of the Police Examination Rules of 20th June 1872.
Mr R H Vincent, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Kurrachee. Sindhi.
Lt J Humfrey, Actg Supt of Police, Panch Mahals. Gujarathi.
Mr Vincent and Lt Humfrey also passed the Examination in Law prescribed in Rule VII, of the Rules quoted above.
Mr G M Macpherson received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 3rd inst before office hours.
Mr Nana Moroji, Third Mg of Police, Bombay, having availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification dated 12th Oct 1874 from 13th to 27th idem both days inclusive, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.
Azum Babaji Vinayak, Acting Mamlatdar of Sangola in the District of Sholapur is appointed to be a Magistrate of Third Class.
Azum Sakharam Gopal, Head Karkun of Taluka Callian in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.
Azum Babalal Damodurdass, Acting First Karkun of Dushkroh in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.
Azum Balaji Gungadhar of Sathe, Acting Mamlatdar of Havli in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.
Azum Shripatrao Mahadeo, Head Karkun of Taluka Nariad and Azum Jethalal Ambalal, Head Karkun of Taluka Thasra in the District of Kaira are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class.
H E the Gover in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T C Hope to act as Commissioner of Customs and Opium, Bombay, during Mr Reid's absence or until further orders from the date of Mr Shaw Stewart's departure.
Mr H E Jacomb, to act as Colr and Mag of the District of Surat and Agent to H E the Governor during Mr Hope's absence.
Mr J H Grant, to act as Depy Comr of Customs and Opium, Bombay, during the absence of Mr H E Jacomb or until further orders.
Mr C E Lawson, to be Supt to the Colr of Kaladgi.
Khan Saheb Eduljee Dossabhai, to act as Fifth grade District Depy Colr for the Panch Mahals during the absence of Mr Adarjee Jivanjee or until further orders.
Mr W H Propert, Extra First Asst Colr and Agent to the Governor Panch Mahals, is allowed a furlough to England for one year.
Mr R Thom, Acting Fourth Class Asst Colr of Sa't Revenue and Mr M C Leckie Acting Probationary Asst Colr of Salt Revenue passed the examination under Rule I. of the Rules for the Examination of Officers of the Salt Department.
Surgn B Keelan, to be Civil Surgn at Kotri, vice Dr Murphy appointed to the Lunatic Asylum Colaba, continuing to act as Civil Surgn at Broach till relieved.
Lt-Col G J Mellies, S C, is appointed to act as Supg Engr Northern Divis on until further orders continuing also to carry on the duties of Ex Engr Ahmedabad.
Mr C B Braham is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Khandesh during Major A T Mander's absence on privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 16	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 14	3-30 P.M.	[illegible] after packet
China	,, 17	3-30 P.M.	[illegible] packet
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 25	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

IN introducing his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS, as his especial representative in India, MR. MENIST takes the opportunity of directing the attention of persons with defective sight to the importance of adopting the most perfect means for its assistance and preservation ; we have the highest medical authority supported by the daily experience of Scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses are the frequent cause of serious injury to the sight. MR. MENIST has for many years devoted himself to this branch of Optical Science, and the high estimation in which his Spectacles and Lenses are held by many of the Medical Profession, as well as the hundreds of Testimonials which he has received, effectually establish their great superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of these perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December and will subsequently visit various stations in India, Kurrachee, Hyderabad Sind, Mhow, Indore, Jubulpoor being amongst the earliest.

Letters and communications may be addressed care of MESSRS. TREACHER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—November 12th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Donald Graham, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOPE—November 3rd, at Arrah, the wife of C W Hope Esq., P W D Irrigation Branch Bengal of a son.
HODGES—November 7th, at Futtehpore, the wife of R N Hodges Esq., District Engineer, of a daughter.
BENNERITZ—November 7th, at 14 Elysium Row, the wife of T H Bennertz, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

WE regret that we are debarred from satisfying this morning the natural curiosity of our readers by supplementing with full particulars the meagre statement contained in our telegrams of yesterday, that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident at Baroda. We have been assured, however, that it will be detrimental to the public interests to publish further information on the subject till the inquiry now being conducted at Baroda has been closed ; and, in deference to the appeal made to us, we refrain from filling our columns with the gossip of the camp and the bazaar about an offence which is of such a serious character that it may decide the destiny of the principal native State in Western India. When the facts of the case are ascertained, our readers may depend on getting early and accurate intelligence of all that has happened. It is certainly time that some reticence should be observed by the Indian press with regard to such matters as the arrest of Nana Sahib and the attempted assassination at Baroda. In the case of the Morar prisoner, we have been deluged with a flood of New Cut journalism, which has even descended to the publication of lithographs in the style of the London *Police News*, and to sensational reports day by day of the highly intelligent remarks made by Tom, Dick, and Harry on the important question of identity, of which they could not possibly know anything. The only result of such "enterprise" must be to bring ridicule on the whole affair.

THE lull in Municipal politics at Bombay,—due, in the main, to the perfectly open and satisfactory working of the new Municipal Constitution,—is at present so complete, that the Corporation might have very well disposed of the Budget for 1875 at one sitting. There is no reason why the estimates of expenditure as well as revenue should not have been voted *en bloc*, for practically there is no difference of opinion about them ; and the adjournment till to-day of the discussion on the Budget was only necessary to satisfy the feeling some representatives of the ratepayers seem to entertain, that it is scarcely decent to vote away so large a sum of money as thirty lacs without having a long talk about it, no matter whether there is anything to be said or not. The revenues of the city are in a prosperous condition, and the Municipal Commissioner and Town Council continue to keep the ordinary expenditure well in hand ; while for extraordinary works, some of which we hope, of considerable importance, will be undertaken next year, means can be provided without any serious addition to the burdens of the ratepayers.

There is only one large item of the Budget on which it appears desirable to raise a discussion—we refer to the sum of Rs. 33,900 for the rent of the Municipal Offices. How it has happened that the present costly and unsatisfactory tenure of these offices has been maintained during the last three years, is more than we can understand, We feel a peculiar responsibility in the matter, because we remember that this journal supported Mr. Crawford in his effort to get the lease he had taken of the offices sanctioned by the Bench of Justices ; and we were induced to take this course by a study of the terms of the lease, which gave the Municipal Commissioner the power of at any time during the ten years the lease had to run compelling the landlord to sell the building to the Municipality at a price to be fixed by arbitration. It was this provision in the lease which alone obtained for Mr. Crawford a narrow majority on this question at the meeting of the Bench of Justices at which the lease was brought forward for confirmation. Years have gone by, however, and yet no attempt has been made to purchase the house, for which the Municipality has been apparently content to go on paying the exorbitant annual rent of Rs. 33,900. Now, two points will, we think, be generally admitted :—The first is, that the Municipality is very conveniently and comfortably lodged, and that it would be a great pity to give up such suitable quarters ; and the second, that Rs. 33,900 a year is a much higher rent than the Municipality ought to pay for its offices. Well, the lease makes it possible for us to keep the building and save perhaps half the rent. For it provides that the landlord shall, on the requisition of the Municipal Commissioner, refer to arbitrators the question what ought to be the purchase money of the house, and that, on paying this purchase money, the Municipality may take possession of the property. Various estimates may be given of the sum that impartial arbitrators would probably award. The G. I. P. Railway Company lately made an offer to rent the whole building for Rs. 2,000 a month ; and, if it be assumed that seven per cent. is a fair rate of interest on capital invested in house property, we find, reckoning on this basis, that the building is worth Rs. 3,43,000. If, on the other hand, the actual cost of the building be taken, with a reasonable percentage deducted for deterioration, and the price of the freehold be added to this sum, the total present value of the property might be set down at Rs. 4,39,000. We may assume, therefore, that the amount to be paid for purchase money would be from 3½ to 4½ lacs. There could not be an easier or more legitimate financial operation for the Municipality than to borrow this sum of money at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. ; so that the annual interest payable might be as little as Rs. 15,750 and would not exceed Rs. 20,250. Here, then, we have a clear saving, on a rent of Rs. 33,900, of at least Rs. 13,650 and possibly of Rs. 18,150 a year ! On the whole, we may conclude that, if it bought the house, the Municipality would probably save just half the rent it is now paying. The Corporation might either resolve to give the present generation of ratepayers the whole benefit of this saving ; or to apply the whole of it in forming a Sinking Fund to wipe out the principal of the debt and enable the Municipality by the end of this century to live rent-free ; or to divide the saving equally between the present and the future by setting aside only half of it towards the formation of a Sinking Fund. But a clear case is made out, we think, for not going on paying the landlord Rs. 33,900 a year. We must add, that the Corporation will run absolutely no risk in referring the question to arbitration ; for, while the lease binds the landlord down, in explicit terms, to abide by the award of the arbitrators, it expressly leaves to the Municipal Commissioner the privilege of either accepting or rejecting it as may suit his convenience. We are very glad to hear, therefore, that an influential member of the Corporation will to-day move a resolution authorizing the Commissioner to take forthwith the necessary steps in order to ascertain if the proposed purchase of the Municipal offices would be a desirable investment.

There is one other matter on which it seems right that some explanation should be given at the meeting of the Corporation to-day. Our readers are aware that the Municipal Commissioner thinks it his duty not to re-engage Colonel Moyle as manager of the Victoria Gardens, and that the Town Council, whose opinion the Commissioner asked, has unanimously approved Mr. Pedder's determination. It is alleged by the friends of Colonel Moyle that this step has been taken in order to effect a paltry saving in the cost of the gardens by engaging a native in place of a European Gardener. This, however, is a mistake. The question is, whether Colonel Moyle has enough of the man of business in him to be entrusted with the management of considerable sums of money ; and a glance at the accounts would, we imagine, convince any of Colonel Moyle's friends that the experience of the past year shows there is but one answer to be given to this question.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE official reports up to the 4th inst. of the state of the weather and crops throughout the Presidency are not very favourable. In Sind fever prevails in Kurrachee, Shikarpore, Hyderabad, and the Upper Frontier ; and the miseries of Hyderabad are added to by the presence of cattle disease. Throughout Sind, the sowing of the rubbee crops is progressing favourably, so that the evils of that province are not altogether unmitigated. In Guzerat also there seems to be a good deal of sickness. In Kaira, Broach, and some of the Sind talookas fever is prevalent ; and in Broach, wheat and jowaree crops have been damaged by insects, and only a moderate growth of cotton is reported. Cattle disease continues to appear over large breadths of the Presidency ; thus it is reported in some parts of the Poona Collectorate, in Tanna, Dharwar, and Carwar. Tanna has fever also, and so has Ratnagherry, where it is said that the malady is on the increase. But Dharwar seems to be particularly unfortunate, for besides cattle disease, it has been so much damaged by wet weather that all the crops have been injured, and "fever and ague are prevalent in almost every talooka." We are glad to be able to report an improvement upon the weather in Bombay. The nights and mornings are now cool, and sickness certainly does not abound.

MR. HORMUSJEE BAZENJEE MODY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

YESTERDAY forenoon, Mr. Hormusjee Bazenjee Mody, the Parsee witness who left Bombay about a fortnight ago, to give his opinion upon the man whom Scindia avers to be the Nana Sahib, arrived from Cawnpore. It will of course be remembered that Hormusjee had many dealings with the Nana of Bithoor. In 1840 he left Bombay and entered into the opium trade in Calcutta, where he made the acquaintance of Pillajee Rao, the Rajah of Akulkote and Minister to the ex-Peishwa. Pillajee recommended him to the Nana Sahib's notice, who, like most native princes, had a grievance which he wanted to be advocated before the Board of Directors in London. Shortly after 1850, Pillajee and Hormusjee left Calcutta for England, but the ship was wrecked near Madras, the Peishwa's Minister was drowned, and Hormusjee returned to Calcutta. Not, however, did he return with his ardour in the Nana's cause washed out of him, for early in 1853 he went to Cawnpore, and was invited by Nana Sahib to reside in Bithoor. Hormusjee took up his quarters in a house about a mile and a half from the Nana's palace, and for six months he had daily intercourse with the Nana, and sometimes nightly, for Hormusjee records that at times a waking fit would seize the R

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTENDED TOUR OF THE VICEROY IN NORTHERN BEHAR.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 12TH NOVEMBER.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on the 25th.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta the same evening for a short tour, in which he will visit Sonepore, Chapra, Mozufferpore, Durbungha, and Barrh, returning to Calcutta on the 4th of December.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECENT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

Russia has sent to all the Powers who participated in the Brussel's Conference requesting them to state definitely whether they assent to the various propositions discussed by the Conference.

The Indian Troopship Jumna has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS ROUND IRUN.

SANTANDER, 11TH NOVEMBER.

An official announcement which has since been contradicted, declares that Don Carlos and his staff have arrived at Hendaye and that Spain has demanded their "internment."

[illegible]evere fighting is progressing round Irun between the Carlists and the Republican reinforcements sent to raise the siege.

SATANDER, 12TH NOVEMBER.

After protracted and obstinate fighting, the Carlist forces under Don Carlos himself have been defeated by the Republican troops commanded by General Laserna, and have been compelled to abandon the siege of Irun. Don Carlos has retreated to the mountains.

THE MAILS.

ADEN 12TH NOV.

The s. s. Teheran with outward Indian Mails left for Bombay yesterday at 8 p. m.

The s. s. Peshawur left for Galle and Calcutta yesterday at 9 p.m.

LONDON, 11TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, and there was a limited business in Surats.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93 3/8.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 98.

Bar Silver ..... 58.

The sum of £94,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—Ettara (?)

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE will hold a levee at the New Secretariat on Saturday week.

MR. ANSON, a son of Admiral Anson, and one of the few Europeans attached to Colonel Gordon's expedition in Upper Egypt, has died of fever.

ESTIMATES of the traffic over the Hooghly Bridge show that the number of foot passengers alone sometimes amount to fifty thousand per day.

THE head-quarters and C.-18 R. A., are expected to arrive in Bombay from Ahmedabad by train on 23rd inst. and embark for England in the troop-ship Malabar.

THE Russian Government have prohibited all Catholic public processions, except in Poland proper. All religious societies of Catholic laymen have been likewise dissolved.

WITH reference to a telegram which we published last week, Messrs. Finlay Muir send us a copy of the following message :—"Liverpool, 7th November. Loss Isabella Kerr unconfirmed."

IN German political circles, France is asserted to have confidentially informed the Russian Government of her readiness to support Russia, [illegible]ditions in the Eastern question.

[illegible]LADY MUIR who arrived by the [illegible]y yesterday morning, proceed [illegible]y's mail train. Sir William [illegible]ancial member of the Govern-

[illegible]n Afghanistan, dim rumours [illegible]ndia a few weeks ago, seems [illegible]ry serious affair, one report [illegible]seven thousand lives were lost

[illegible]rs arrived at Deolalee from [illegible]y. They will leave Deolalee [illegible]for Bombay on the 16th and [illegible]mbark in H. M.'s Troop-ship [illegible]land.

[illegible]t Division of the 1st Battalion [illegible] Foot will leave Deolalee for [illegible]ecial train on the 17th instant, [illegible]d Division on the 15th and [illegible]ively.

[illegible]unts from Goa announce that [illegible]ument have not yet decided to [illegible]eserters who were arrested at [illegible]a Government steamer has in [illegible]et left for Carwar to take over

[illegible]e by the contract steamers of [illegible]a Steam Navigation Company [illegible] and the Persian Gulf, will be [illegible] fortnightly as at present, and a [illegible]patched on every Friday during

[illegible] of the Deyra Dhoon will, the [illegible]rstands, shortly be thrown open [illegible]he purposes of cultivation. Some [illegible] have strong claims on the Go-[illegible]ants in the Dhoon, and we have [illegible]ese claims will be duly consi-

[illegible]a European Court Martial in [illegible]or two for the trial of a Lance [illegible]55th Regiment (Nash,) who is [illegible]ttempting to take the life of a [illegible]tching him over the rails of the [illegible]arracks in the Fort. The man [illegible]his head, and sustained a terrible [illegible]he is still alive and said to be

[illegible]A. is expected to arrive here from [illegible]H. M.'s steamer Dalhousie on the [illegible]n arrival the battery will be land-[illegible]o Bunder and quartered in tents [illegible]laba until their embarkation to [illegible]e troop-ship Malabar, sailing on [illegible]. The names of the officers of the [illegible]ajor Worsley, Lieutenants Bracken-[illegible]ane, and Surgeon Stennard.

[illegible]w has been received in Calcutta [illegible]Khan arrived in Cabul on the 2nd inst. with a small number of followers. He was well received by Shere Ali, and this fact justifies the statement we published that a reconciliation has been effected between father and son. What kind of a reconciliation it is, and how long it may last, are two very difficult questions to answer. Cabul is not famous for the constancy of attachments in it.

We learn from the *O Diario Popular*, a Lisbon paper, dated 27th September, that Colonel Salgado is to succeed Macedo e Conto as Governor General of Portugese India, and that the appointment will be officially announced on the 17th November. The same paper goes on to state that Colonel Salgado has chosen the Indian appointment in preference to a seat in the Council of Portugal, and that he is well known as an intelligent and able politician. The last number of *A India Portugueza* writes that Macedo e Couto is very indisposed, and that he is suffering from "old age."

A CORRESPONDENT mentions a curious fact which shows that however robust the mind of Scindia may be in many matters, he is not free from the influences of superstition. During the recent Dewalee holidays, he absented himself from Gwalior because his astrologers had advised him that he would not be prosperous with his new queen during the coming year if he looked upon the lights of Lushkur in his capital! Scindia accordingly retired to Parsain, whence he was expected to return to Gwalior yesterday. Our correspondent adds that since the departure of the supposed Nana Sahib, Gwalior has become very quiet again. It is not true that disturbances took place there the other day among the Maharajah's troops.

THE *Daily News* has received the following communication respecting Captain Dicey's twin-steamer Castalia :—

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Dicey twin-steamer left her moorings on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, proceeding down the Thames, and anchored off Ramsgate at twelve o'clock the same night. The sea was then tolerably calm; but at seven a.m. it commenced blowing fearfully, and, with a very chopping sea, it was feared that she would break away from her moorings. At nine o'clock however, it was determined at all risks to make the passage to Calais, which was duly reached in two hours and fifteen minutes, after the most comfortable passage conceivable, No rolling or pitching motion was in the least observable, and with the exception of a boy who was unhappily washed off the decks, the journey was unaccompanied by any fatality. The return passage was a great success also, although hardly so fast, arriving off Margate at twelve o'clock this day, and off Gravesend, where she remains at anchorage, at 2.30 p.m.—I am, yours faithfully.

October 22. JAS. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

THE desire of the Irish Roman Catholics, or at all events those who clamour on their behalf, to obtain more privileges than they are at present allowed, has recently come before the Conservative Government, with this result, that the breach between Mr. Disraeli's Government and its Irish supporters has been widened. They wished evidently for further grants in order that more educational seminaries might be erected; but Sir M. Hicks Beach, the Marquis of Hartington's successor, has pointed to the Queen's University, Dublin, and intimated that that institution, the grant to which he is willing to increase, must suffice them. The Roman Catholics decline, however, to make any use of that institution, and their discontent at Sir M. H. Beach's reply is finding open and loud expression.

GENERAL VAN SWIETEN, the commander of the second expedition to Sumatra, has written a letter in which he states that the military object of the expedition and the programme laid down have been completely accomplished—namely, the capture of the Kraton and its fortified occupation with a view to the subjection of the country. Moreover, a permanent establishment and mari time communication have been secured. Thus there has been no disappointment. The sub mission of the adjacent States shows that the Atchinese understand their position to be desperate. The incorporation of the country will lead to the civilizing of the Atchinese. General van Swieten adds that he does not apprehend a prolongation of the war, and he urges that party spirit should not be allowed to depreciate the success which has been achieved.

THE *Journal Officiel* gives an account of the reconstruction of the Vendome Column, which, with the exception of the Napoleon statue, is now all but completed. Most of the bronze plates having been broken or twisted, they had to be re-cast or restored to their proper shape, and every plate had to be fitted several times to procure a perfect adjustment with the stone forming the body of the column. Unsuspected fractures were frequently discovered in the course of the work. In a few days nothing will remain to be done but a general clearing, and by the middle of November it is expected that the scaffolding will be removed. It had been hoped that the statue admitted of reparation, but a careful examination showed that to re-cast it was indispensable. Happily, M. Dumont has a half-size model in his studio, which will enable a model of the proper size to be constructed, and the statue will be placed on the summit by the simple means employed in 1863, without the necessity of scaffolding. The *Journal Officiel* does not state when this crowning of the edifice is likely to be completed, and there is a rumour that it will be deferred for another year, through a fear of exciting some political demonstration.

THE United States sent the war vessel Tuscarora to the Navigator Islands, on receipt of the news that the Germans were interfering there. The *North German Gazette* publishes some authentic particulars with reference to the proceedings of the German war-ship Arcona against the Government of the Navigator Islands. The object of these proceedings was to enforce the payment of an indemnity which the inhabitants of the islands had promised to pay in the summer of 1872 on account of outrages committed upon German residents there. Only a very small portion of this indemnity had been paid, and the amount remaining due was 15,000 dlrs. On the arrival of the Arcona, a third of this sum was paid, and two bills of exchange falling due in 1875 and 1876 were given for the remaining two thirds. The head of the Government of the Navigator Islands acknowledged the legality of the demands made by the Captain of the Arcona, and thanked him for the justice and clemency he had displayed. The German captain, on taking his departure, promised that when he arrived home he would advocate a partial remission of the indemnity. There has been no intention throughout of occupying the Navigator Islands or any part of them.

It appears that while the southern slopes of the Ust-Urt are being inspected by exploring parties, an even more important expedition has been sent to the northern declivity of the Aral plateau. This expedition, under Herr von Struve, the astronomer, and Colonel von Thilo, of the Imperial Engineers, is engaged in surveying the country between the Aral and Caspian Seas at about the 45th degree of northern latitude, where the two seas approach nearest to each other. The intervening ground is dotted with smaller lakes. There is evidently a doubt whether the contemplated canal had better be constructed through these northern lakes or through the former bed of the Amur Darya in the south. Another preliminary survey has been made of the country between the Yani Darya and the Amur. The Yani Darya leaves the Sir Darya at Fort Perovsk, and now falls into the Aral about half-way between the months of the Amur and Sir Darya, but formerly fell into the Amu. If the latter connexion were restored, this, with the projected canal from the Aral to the Caspian, would establish water communication between Nishni, near St. Petersburg, and the very heart of Turkestan. The Aral Caspian Canal will probably be commenced next year. Captain Wood, of the Royal British Artillery, who accompanied the expedition of the Russian Geographical Society, has been up the Amu.

THE Russian Government has intrusted the construction of the Canal from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt to the combined firms of W. Pooteeloff and Clark, Punchard, and Co. The former firm is the owner of large ironworks at St. Petersburg bearing that name; the latter are the well-known contractors of London. The undertaking will be completed in five years, at the cost of seven million roubles. The Canal will pass through the centre of Pooteeloff's Port, and have at first a mean depth of 20ft. The existing system of discharging by Cronstadt lighters to St. Petersburg will be abolished, an immense benefit being thus conferred on Russian commerce. Simultaneously with the construction of the canal Pooteeloff's Port will be completed. The port will provide dock accommodation sufficient for the requirements of an immense traffic from the Volga and the interior of Russia. St. Petersburg, on the completion of the canal and docks, will have the finest port in the Baltic. The plans of the new docks, which have been prepared by W. Pooteeloff, whose knowledge of the requirements of Russian commerce designated him for the work, have been approved by the Government. Parts of the wharves, warehouses, and junction lines are completed. The railway places the docks in direct communication with Moscow, Warsaw, and all parts of Russia. The line will be completed on the 1st of June next. The works of the new port and canal will be carried on simultaneously.

THE *Overland Mail* :—The schedule, to which we lately adverted, of Indian booty disbursed and undisbursed by the Calcutta Government, it appears, is not yet ready, although the return moved for by Lord Cairns was in July 1873 ordered by Her Majesty to be presented to Parliament, and that order, on Sir S. Fitzgerald's motion, has been recently repeated This occultation of prize accounts, albeit not out of keeping with the system of the ex-Administration, is an anachronism under the *regime* of Lord Salisbury, whose policy is ever of the frank and fearless honest and open type. In the Royal grants for Lucknow and Kirwee, it must be borne in mind, no part of the booty was bestowed (as was not unusual in the time of the East India Company, who, however, always relinquished their share for the benefit of the soldiers in the field) on the local Government. All the booty, therefore, belongs to the troops. No portion of it vests in the provincial authority. It follows that the Secretary of State for India, being nominated in the Royal Warrents trustee for the grantees, is bound by his fiduciary obligations to recover as the Duke of Wellington, acting in a similar capacity, in 1825 recovered for the troops all the movable property (or its proceeds) which the local officers seized, in consequence of military successes, after the reconquest of India in 1858. To conceal from the soldiers, under these circumstances, the particulars of the funds in dispute is plainly a blunder; for, in spite of the disadvantages under which the claimants lie from the want of efficient agents, the truth must out; and it will not be a point in favour of those who are said to be wrongfully in possession of the valuable residuum of the Mahratta and Moslem spoil that they have been suspiciously dilatory in delivering the accounts which have now been called for in both Houses of Parliament, and the production of which has been twice ordered. The East India Company in 1792 evinced a similar reluctance to account for a paid-up debt of 2½,000*l.*, with other like deposits, which had been adjudged to be prize of war. But the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty informed its Syndic that the doors of the India House would be close by the officers of his court if these accounts were not produced by a certain day. The money was promptly paid. It is not denied that for purposes of prize, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council is neither more nor less than the Syndic of the great merchant company, but it is nevertheless to be hoped that the irregular administration of prize funds is not one of the traditions which have travelled from Leaden hall to Westminster. However late in the day, this matter, for the credit of the India Office, demands the serious attention of its chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 2 o'clock with the English mails of the 23rd October. She left Southampton on the 15th, and Aden on the 5th inst. at 7 P.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss White
Mrs Nairne
Hon'ble Mrs Markby
Mrs F M Newberry, infant and ayah
Mrs J S Howard and servant
Mrs Walton
Mrs Forbes, infant and ayah
Mr and Mrs A R Tawney
Mrs L Montgomery
Miss Young
Miss Montgomery
Mrs Chamberlain
Mrs Channing and infant
Mrs C Campbell, child, and European female servant
Mr Rogers and son
Mr H Fraser
Mr R Carstairs
Mr J R Drummond
Mr Caseyy
Mr Jeffreys
Captain Trevor
Mrs Macdonald and two daughters
Mr and Mrs Melville, infant, ayah, and native male servant
Mrs J Henry and ayah
Mrs Daniell and servant
Mrs E W Saunders
Mrs J E Howard, infant, child, and European servant
Mrs Tawney
Miss Swanston
Mrs N Fowlet
Mr R M Dane
Miss A Saunders
Mr Lister
Mr Denays
Mr and Mrs Sealthorpe
Mrs Vanmeyden
Mr J R Thomas
Surgeon Major Gibbons
Mrs Paffard
Miss Stockwell
Captain Cotton
Mrs Arundel and child
Miss E J Smith
Mr Wall's servant
Miss F Walker
Mr Crawford
Mr C Dobbs
Mr G Noble
Mr C A Fraser
Dr Waghorn
Captain Bolton
Mrs Harris and ayah
Mrs H E Ryves
Revd J and Mrs Reuther
Mr G Robinson
Mr J Draper
Mr J Clefford
Mr N J Warne
Miss F Stevens
Mr C White
Mrs Harcourt and European female servant
Mr Sheen
Colonel Orchard
Mr Stokoe's ayah
Mr Pandit.

FROM VENICE.

Mrs and Miss Jenkins and servant
Colonel and Mrs Leggatt
Mr and Mrs Birch and European female servant
Dr C Planck
Miss Planck
Mrs S A Turner
Mrs Mennie
Miss Mennie
Mr J H Gillies
Mr C A Turner
Mr Booth
Mr de Claremont
Mr an l Mrs Greenhill and European female servant
Mr and Mrs M cpherson
Two Misses Young
Mr W D Laing
Mr J Kurpelos
Mr T C Lethbridge
Miss Swaine
Mr Hobart
Mr and Mrs R Wall.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F Oldfield
Mr Leitner
Mr and Mrs W Waterfield
Sir W and Lady Muir
Miss Payne
Miss Carmichael
Dr B Simpson
Mr W Dashill
Lady A Daniell
Mr A H Reid
Captain Butler.
Major Pemberton
Mr C Croudace
Lieut-Col Gordon
Mr A J Parker
Mr S D Hardinge
Mr G Steinthal.

FROM ANCONA.—Mrs and Miss Thornhill.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Ransom
Mr Harraden
Mr Knight
Ayah
Ahmed and friend
Abdool Rubb.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 23.)

The friends of Count Arnim are making strenuous efforts to obtain his release from prison; and, if possible, to prevent the publication of the missing documents which are supposed to be in the custody of some person in France.

The Berlin Government is exhibiting considerable anxiety to ascertain the capability of Belgium and Switzerland maintaining their neutrality in case of invasion. The German Powers evidently entertain the possibility of France entering upon their frontier through these kingdoms at some future period, not perhaps far distant.

M. Thiers has been well received by a deputation of his countrymen in Genoa, and has expressed his faith in the triumph of a Conservative Republic in France.

There is a report from Carlist headquarters of some Englishmen having been shot by the Spanish Republicans; but the statement has not been confirmed.

The Spanish Government has paid the Virginius indemnity to England, while the American claim is to be subject to arbitration. Dissension, desertion, and confusion are the latest items of news from the Carlist camp. The troops of Don Carlos are committing dreadful destruction to property wherever they go.

An extensive fire insurance swindle has been discovered in Philadelphia. It is also reported that Brigham Young is to be indicted for polygamy.

Her Majesty gave a ball at Balmoral on the occasion of the birth of the Duchess of Edinburgh's son. Prince Leopold has taken his seat at the Privy Council.

The health of the Duchess of Edinburgh is so far restored that the last bulletin will be issued to-day. Her royal highness and the infant prince have continued to improve daily.

Great preparations are making at Windsor Castle for the return of the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been passing the week in hunting and shooting, as the guest of the Duke de Rochefousald-Bisaccia, at his chateau at Esclimont. The Prince is expected to return to London in a few days.

Parliament has been further prorogued from October 23 to December 16.

A destructive gale has passed over the kingdom, causing much damage to shipping and buildings, and the loss of several lives.

A meeting has taken place for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Dr. Ferdinand Stoliczka.

The names of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr. Emerson are mentioned as persons likely to be put into nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent gunpowder explosion on the Regent's Canal has terminated in a verdict of gross negligence against the Canal Company. The owners of the injured houses have had a meeting to organise proceedings against the company for compensation.

The report of the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies has just been issued.

The Marquis of Beaufort is named as being likely to accept the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, instead of the Duke of Connaught, as his royal highness does not belong to an Irish lodge, and is therefore disqualified.

A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the past half-year, has been declared by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Obituary of the Week.—A. Forbes, Esq., late Bengal C.S.; Sir John Benson; E. C. M. Bowra, Canton Customs; Alderman Dodds, of Newcastle; E. Gatty, Captain R. N.; J. Knott, Esq. late E. I. C. S.; Lady Edward Russell; Lady Dorothea Campbell; Archdeacon Webber, of Demerara.

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMER ENNERDALE, was hauled into Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE SUSPECTED BARODA MUTINEER.—We learn that the Baroda Mutineer Seyd Ruzza who was acquitted by the Delhi Court, has returned to Baroda.

ANOTHER KEROSINE LAMP ACCIDENT.—A Parsee at Mazagon named Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee was very badly burnt on Wednesday night, in consequence of a Kerosine lamp bursting.

OPENING OF A NEW ROAD.—The public may care to learn that the Frere Road from the Mint across Mody Bay Reclamation to the Elphinstone Estate will be opened for public traffic on Monday next.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MR. O'LEARY, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, having returned from his leave by the P. and O. s. s. Ceylon on Wednesday, resumed his seat on the Bench yesterday morning.

THROWING MUD INTO MAZAGON HARBOUR.—Mr. Cooper the Senior Magistrate, fined a native Rs. 20 at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, for throwing a quantity of mud into the harbour at Mazagon near the P. and O. Dock.

DROWNED.—A Mahratta named Bickoo Somroo, accidentally fell into a tank in Camatepoora Cross Lane on Wednesday night, and was drowned. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" recorded.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Ameen Vuzeer, employed as fireman in the Sassoon dock, at Colaba, got very seriously burnt on Wednesday evening while he was opening the door of a fire-engine. He was sent to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital.

THE RAILWAY MAGISTRATE.—Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, proceeded to Sholapoor by last night's Train (11th inst.) to investigate some cases there.—*Poona Observer.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather just now is getting much cooler and pleasanter day by day; the skies have quite cleared up, and we do not suppose we shall have any more rain.—*Ibid.*

Two natives, we understand, have been killed on the Indus Valley Railway under construction in the northern district.—*Sindian.*

FIFTY-TWO camels in charge of eight men arrived from Somneannee on Wednesday the 4th inst., bringing rape-seed and other commodities. 115 camels arrived from Lus Beyla on the 5th and 6th inst. laden with rape-seed and other produce. The camels were in charge of 35 Beloochees.—*Sindian.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 10th November, was 335, being 20 more than in the preceding week, 62 more than the total of the week ending 9th November 1874, and 32 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 273 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the the Mint on the morning of the 2nd November 1874, Rs.48,08,510, add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,48,280, deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,006; balance, Rs. 48,56,784. There are in addition 7,699 rupees' worth of Silver Bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint Vaults, and awaiting assay.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI DISPENSARY.—During the month of October last, 282 patients were treated in the Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai Dispensary at Rustomfarra in Surat. Of these 81 were men, 97 women, and 104 children, being 235 Parsees 25 Musulmans, and 22 Hindus. Medicines of the value of Rs. 300 were received at the dispensary from Mr. Byramjee during the current month.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The weekly report of the House of Correction shows, that there are in it at present 398 prisoners; 130 under sentences of the High Court, 215 under sentences from the local Magistrates, 28 Europeans from Military and 3 from Naval Courts Martial, 1 native from Military Court Martial and 21 vagrants. During the last week 13 were received, 8 released and 7 were on the sick list.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The meeting of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company No. 3 Church Lane, to confirm resolutions for the purpose of increasing the Capital of the Company—there the Secretaries exhibited several specimens of cloth and yarn produced. The finish and make of the Cloth were approved. It was also stated before the meeting that sales of yarn have been effected at remunerative rates to merchants at Julgaum.

THE DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BHATTIA MERCHANT.—At Benares on the 10th instant, Dhuramsey Khimjee, a well known Bhatia merchant of Bombay, died. The deceased was the youngest brother of our well known citizen Mr. Luxmidass Khimjee. The reforming tendencies of his brother Mr. Luxmidass Khimjee are very well known, but it is no exaggeration to say that the deceased gentleman was not at all behind his brother in denouncing the superstitions and vices which go under the name of religion in the sect to which he belonged.

AN INCOMPETENT P. AND O. COOK.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Captain Roskell of the P. and O' s. s. Hindostan, charged one Henry Sarndt with refusing to obey lawful commands on board his steamer. The defendant was a German and professed to be a cook. He was taken on board the Hindostan, and Captain Roskell's opinion was that the man gave no satisfaction in his work. The man's transfer was therefore ordered to the P. and O. s. s. Travancore. On being ordered by the Captain to sign his release from the Hindostan, the accused refused to do so. His Worship asked the accused if he still persisted in his refusal, and on the man expressing his willingness to go on board the Travancore, Captain Roskell withdrew the charge.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY OF ADOPTION AT BARODA.—A correspondent sends us the following ;—On Friday the 6th of November 1874, Anpurnabai Saheb, widow of Rao Saheb Govindrao Pandurang Rode, took in adoption Mr. Purshottam Bhikajee. It will be remembered that Rao Saheb Govindrao Pandurang served as Prime Minister to the last three Gaekwars. The British Government in recognition of his valuable and important services, and especially during the time of the late Indian Mutiny, rewarded him with the grant of a village of the annual income of Rs. 3,000. Colonel R. Phayre, C. B. the Resident at Baroda, accompanied by Mr. Beevey and Lieutenant Colonel Barton, honoured the lady with their presence in the evening of that day when the house of the late Prime Minister, which since his death, which took place about six years ago, has never been lit up, was for the first time brilliantly and tastefully illuminated. Neither His Highness the Maharaja, nor his highly educated and accomplished Dewan, thought it proper to honour the family of the late Dewan with their presence.

LECTURE ON MOUNT SINAI.—The Rev. Dr. Wilson delivered a lecture on this subject on the 11th instant at "Gremio Lusitano." It was a very interesting narrative of the travels the Revd. lecturer had made during his two voyages to Europe. Some writers having raised doubts on certain points in the scriptural narrative, he had thought it important to visit Mount Sinai, and he was happy to say that what he had seen and learned, fully corroborated the narrative of the Old Testament. After giving an interesting description of Mount Sinai, and relating some anecdotes of the Arabs as being very fond of sugar, and how he once regaled them with a beverage made of loaf sugar, essence of peppermint, and ginger, he described a visit he had made to the tomb of Aaron, where he examined the excavations and sculpture, regarding which he asserted that they far surpassed monuments found in India. He then brought his lecture to an end. At its conclusion the Doctor presented some of his own works to the *Gremio Lusitano*. The attendance was very large. Amongst those present were Dr. Lisboa, President of the *Gremio Lusitano*, Dr. Carvalho the Portuguese Consul, Dr. De Gama, Dr. Andrade, Dr. Coutinho, Mr. Lemos, Mr. A. H. de Brito, and several other distinguished Portuguese gentlemen.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE SUIT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, judgement was delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, in the suit of Ewart Latham and Co. vs. Hassumbhoy Thawur. In this suit the Advocate General with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was originally brought as a summary suit under Act 5 of 1866, but permission was subsequently given to file a written statement. The plaintiffs claimed the sum of Rs. 5,725 being the amount of a bill of exchange dated 18th May 1872, drawn by Captain Stepney, the commander of the Evening Star, upon and accepted by the defendant on the 27th May 1872, with interest thereon, and notarial charges. The defence was that the amount sued for was advanced on account of freight which would have been payable by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and that as there was a constructive loss of freight the amount advanced could not be recovered as a ordinary loan. The case was heard for several days before his Lordship, and the hearing concluded on the 9th March 1874, when his Lordship took time to consider his judgment, which he delivered yesterday after more than eight months. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,687 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 1st July 1872, and costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Nana Sudoba, Bhawoo Nana, Martand Nana, and Chimnabace, widow of the late Chimunjee Mansjee, the first-named insolvent is a vegetable-seller, the second a weaver in the Manockjee Petit's Mill, and the third and fourth are unemployed.

Khursbedjee Rutionjee Colah, landed proprietor.

Dorabjee Sorabjee, carpenter.

Narayen Yesoo, dealer in snuff.

Maria Anderson, widow of the late William Anderson, none.

Mahomed Heerajee, formerly a dealer in fowls, now unemployed.

Syed Dawood bin Syed Mohideen, Sarrabace, and Aproothace, dealers in Bangles.

Pootlajee Soobhanjee, and his mother Bhimeebace, widow of the late Soobhanjee, the first-named insolvent was formerly a sub-contractor, now unemployed.

Habul Days, sweeper.

Wittoba Shreenivas, clerk in the service of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitors.

Mohideen Ebram, dealer in mutton.

Adum Cardurdins, carpenter.

Coostna Juggonath and Goorwas Juggonath, dealers in Indian beads.

Nanabhoy Shunker, English writer in the G. I. P. Railway Stores office.

Nurnoo Bulloo, formerly a cart-keeper and bricklayer, now unemployed.

Anundjee Govind, petty broker.

Phatten Yar Mahomed Sheer Mahomed and Abdool Russool bin Sheer Mahomed, dealers in mutton and beef.

Seccunder Lall Mahomed, dealer in beef.

Khimjee Ramjee, general merchant.

Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, manager and proprietor of the Hindi Theatre.

Damodhur Roopjee, general merchant.

Esmail Ahmed and Ahmed Mitha, formerly hawkers in cloth, now unemployed.

Bhawoo Ragobaseth, goldsmith.

Dhunjee (*alias* Dhacklia) Pandoo, Wamon Dhunjee (*alias* Dhacklia), and Vithul Dhunjee (*alias* Dhacklia), carpenters and blacksmiths.

Poonjia Cana and Bunobace, his wife, sweepers.

Bulwantrao Bhiccajee (*alias* Narayen Bhiccajee) Marywalla, who lately traded as a Jeweller in Bombay and Bhewndy.

Nana Ratna, Ruttonbace, widow of the late Moonga, and Sambace, wife of Dherra Dolla, the first-named insolvent is a tile turner, and the second and third are unemployed.

Shamjee Sojpall, who lately traded in partnership with Maden Dewjee, under the name and firm of Dnunjee Sojpall & Company, as a general merchant.

Narrayen Hoolajee, coppersmith.

Tar Mahomed Sullamon, Abbe Tar Mahomed, Janoo Tar Mahomed, and Hanifabace, wife of Tar Mahomed Sallamon, the first, second, and third named insolvents are carpenters, and the fourth is unemployed.

Rustomjee Hormusjee and Furdoonjee Rustomjee, the first-named insolvent is a compositor in the Central Press, and the second a Compositor in the Bombay Education Society's Press.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH INSTANT.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 31st October, 9 inches lower than last week. Rabi sowings still continue. Kharif crops being harvested. Barani crops of Kotri not turned out well. Fever prevalent.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowing commenced and preparations general. Fever continues bad everywhere. Nights cold.

Haidarabad.—Kharif reaping continues. Rabi sowings in progress. Early crops germinated. Some of the larger canals still flowing. Fever very prevalent. Cold weather not fairly set in. Disease among cattle in Buddina, Mirpur Khas and Nowshera talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather fair. Harvesting of kharif continues. Rabi thriving. Fever and cough prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Early crops mostly reaped. Sowing of rabi crops commenced. Fever continues.

Surat.—Crops good. Fever in some talukas.

Broach.—Wheat and jowari crops damaged by insects. Fever prevalent. Cotton growth moderate.

Khandesh.—Cotton ginning commenced. Weather fine.

Nasik.—Except a few cases of fever in Nasik, Sawargaum and Niphar talukas and Peint State, public health and crops good.

Tanna.—Weather and public health good. Fever in Wada, Shahpur and Murbar talukas. Cattle-disease in Salsette and Shahpur talukas. Reaping of early rice crops completed in Wada and in progress in Panwel taluka. Reaping of late rice crops in progress in Wada taluka.

Poona.—Rain 10 cents. Kharif crops being reaped. Sowing of rabi copleted. Injury by locusts to crops in Sirur and Juneer. Fever in Indapur. Slight cattle-disease in Bhimthadi, Havelli, Mawal, and Indapur. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Sowing of rabi finished. Crops and health goods.

Sholapur.—Kharif crops being reaped Sowing of rabi completed everywhere except Pandharpur. Crops good.

Satara.—Early and late crops in good condition. Sowing till ecutinues in some talukas. Ague in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rain 23 cents. The condition of damaged crops remains unchanged. Fever in some villages of Bidi.

Dharwar.—Rain caused and is causing much damage to all crops. Fever, ague and cattle-disease prevail in almost every taluka.

Kanara.—Crops good, Reaping operations continue. Cold, fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Crops middling. Health good.

Rajkot'o.—Weather fair. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Health good.

Wudwan.—Cold increasing. No other change.

Baroda.—Cotton crops healthy Grain crops are being reaped. Fever continues.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant). Operations for cutting rice, and other crops, commenced.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo.) Reaping of early crops,—rice, nachna, &c., completed and that of late crops commenced. Cattle-disease continues in Khed and Sangmeshwar talukas and is increasing in Ratnagiri, but disappearing in the Mandungad Peita. Fever in Khed taluka.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE FIRE AT RANEEGUNGE.—Our latest advices from Raneegunge are to the effect that the fires continue to burn as fiercely as ever, if in fact they be not increasing, making a splendid *dewali* for the people of the neighbourhood as far as Raneegunge, without cost to the public. The attempt to turn the waters of the Sungaron into the mines has not been a great success. The bund was constructed and finished; the water rose in the dam thus made, and on Saturday night or Sunday morning some water flowed into the mines. On Sunday afternoon the bund proved to have been either too weak or was badly constructed, for the water burst through, and speedily destroyed the bund. It will take some time to repair the bund efficiently, and in the meantime the fire burns without check, and the ground is falling in several places. The fire bursts forth through some of these openings thus made, and there is no appearance of abatement in that which rages in the centre of the Soory road. The repair of it, when the fire pleases to go out, will require a good sum of money and much labor. What with the fire and the poojah, Raneegunge is quite "gay."—*Indian Daily News.*

CYCLONE AT COCONADA.

THE Master Attendant has kindly placed the following paper at our disposal :—

The Master Attendant, Coconada, has furnished the following particulars of a Cyclone, which visited that port on the 2nd November 1874.

At daylight the wind from the N. W. began to blow in gusts, and at 7 A. M. with the barometer at 29·79' the wind increased, and the sea began to rise very suddenly. At 8 A. M., the barometer began to fall very rapidly. The wind veered to the N. N. W. with increasing force, and blew its hardest till noon, the gusts following in rapid succession, blowing with great violence, and locomotion was rendered a matter of the greatest difficulty. About 11 A. M. the ships began to drag and they let go their second anchors. The English Barque Britomart and French Barque Brigainville drifted into three fathoms water, and the Ettie into two fathoms, taking the ground. The river though a little stream was lashed into a perfect sheet of white foam, and the water although at neap tide, was banked up, rising very high, while the wind continued at the N. E. The boats, about 150 in number, from 5 to 60 tons in siz, broke adrift, and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. Two native brigs of 90 and 111 tons respectively were blown up on the southern shore of the river and left dry at low water. The greatest alarm prevailed among the natives, who feared that an inundation was about to happen, and some people left Coconada for Samulcottah, 7 miles distant. At Coringa the gale blew with the same intensity, and the inhabitants, having a knowledge of the terrible inundation of November 1839, abandoned their houses, and sought shelter and security in substantially built houses of

lians who come out together are bound together by no tie. The pupils of the Powis Square crammer care nothing about those who were crammed in Garrick Street, Haymarket; but if all those who come out at any one time were to work, together for three or four years, a much greater unanimity would prevail with regard to the work in India. Bengal would be interested in the welfare of Madras, and Bombay might learn much from and teach much to both those Presidencies. In these days, when postage is so cheap and correspondence so rapidly conducted, old schoolfellows would constantly write to each other, and give each other an account of their work; those who were in India would be certain to have friends with whom they could correspond among those who failed to come out of the college at home, and thus an interest would be excited in the breasts of a portion of the people of England concerning Indian affairs.

But I must now conclude, hoping, if you print this letter, to continue next week, and to show the sort of education I should propose to be that at the college.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

FREDERIC L. GOLDSMID.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, dated the India Office, July 28, has just been issued. It contains the following information and remarks:—

There are now open in India 5,872 miles of railway, which have cost about 97,000,000*l*, giving an average expenditure of 16,536*l*. a mile. Of this length, 727 miles are laid with a double line, and 5,725 miles on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. A further extent of 1,850 miles is now in course of execution, of which 817 miles will be on the 5 ft. 6 in., and 1,033 on the metre-gauge. During last year 312 miles of additional line were opened.

As an instance of cheap and rapid construction, the Dakore branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway may be mentioned. The line was commenced in November last and was opened for passenger traffic on April 8. It has cost about 4,000*l*. per mile. It was, of course, an easy line to construct; but the materials were provided from this country, and the works, which were on the 5 ft. 6 in. scale, could not have been completed in so short a time without great energy on the part of the chief engineer, Mr. Mathew, and his staff.

The protective works which were being applied to the bridges over some of the larger rivers—such as the Beas, the Sutlej, and the Jumna—have been carried out, and the plan of throwing boulders of stone into the bed of the rivers round the piers seems to have answered. The scour is diverted to where it is harmless, and it is expected that the bridges will now be effectually secured against any damage from future floods.

The Indus Valley Railway, which was to have been constructed on the narrow gauge, is now included in the category of those which are to be constructed on the 5ft. 6in. gauge. This change his recently been decided by the present Secretary of State in Council on the ground "that it would not be consistent with his duty to allow the financial expectations," which are "the subjects of much uncertainty," "to outweigh the great strategic and political dangers which are constantly growing in importance, and which authorities so high as His Excellency (the Governor-General) and the Commander-in-Chief concur with many others in pressing upon Her Majesty's Government." With regard to the line from Lahore to Peshawur, instructions are given that "if considerations derived from the advanced state of the works should not," in the judgment of the Viceroy, "be of sufficient importance to influence his decision, this railway will be constructed on the same gauge as the Indus Valley line."

The quantity of materials sent out from this country last year amounted to 118,245 tons, exclusive of 10 locomotives, and 85,499 tons of fuel. The Government were the chief consignors, having shipped nearly 60,000 tons for the State railways. Since the commencement of railway operations in India about 4,700,000 tons of materials have been despatched to that country, of the value of £31,150,000. The proprietors of Indian railway securities numbered 62,318 on Jan. 1, being only 378 in addition to the previous year. Of these 56,597 were shareholders registered in England, and 4,821 were holders of debenture bonds or stock. Only 900 shareholders reside in India, of whom 121, or 67 per cent. of the whole, are natives. Upwards of £4,000,000 was expended in the construction of railways during the year 1873, the expenditure being nearly equally divided between the Government and the companies. The whole amount of guaranteed capital which had been raised to March 31 last was £94,725,000, of which £92,417,000 had been expended. The sum expended direct by the Government amounted to £5,398,000, making a total expenditure of upwards of £160,000,000.

The total number of accidents to passenger trains officially reported during the year was 258, of which 12 were caused by collisions, 20 by trains getting off the proper line, 26 by fires, 165 by cattle trespassing, and 34 by other and minor causes. The number of persons injured was 438. Of these 96 were passengers, 236 railway servants, and the rest trespassers. There were 166 deaths—13 passengers, 74 railway servants, and 79 trespassers. In the previous year the number killed was 211, of whom 9 were passengers and 154 servants. Last year three passengers lost their lives through accidents beyond their control, and 54 were injured in the same way.

The receipts of the railways during the year 1873, after paying all expences, amounted to £3,185,069, being £315,845, in excess of the previous year.

The gross receipts were £6,742,790, compared with £6,351,614, of 1872, and the Expenses £3,557,721, or 53 per cent., compared with £3,482,394, or 55 per cent.

The revenue for each of the last 5 years and the amounts paid for guaranteed interest in each year have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Guaranteed Interest.
1869	£ 2,590,052	£ 4,013,871
1870	2,846,969	4,212,577
1871	2,962,999	4,122,242
1872	2,969,223	4,060,983
1873	3,185,069	4,613,511

It will thus be seen that the net amount borne by the State has in the five years averaged 1,550,996*l*. per annum, and that while in the first year of the five the deficiency was 1,492,919*l*., in the last it was 1,428,442*l*.

When it is borne in mind that during this time the open mileage has been increased by about 1,000 miles, these results are disappointing. It may be observed, however, that trade for the last few years has not been in a satisfactory or flourishing state. The imports of merchandise show an actual falling off. In the year 1869-70 they were 32,92,75,198 rs., in 1872-73 they were 31,26,95,614 rs. The exports were in 1869-70, 50,67,95,143 rs., and in 1872-73 were 54,44,03,833 rs.

The want of proper access to many of the stations on the lines is also one cause of the slow progress which has hitherto been made in the development of the traffic. When this deficiency has been supplied, and when feeders to the existing lines are constructed, a marked improvement will probably appear.

The expenses of maintenance amounted to 786,453*l*., and of working to 2,771,268*l*., being at the rate of 53 per cent. of the gross receipts as compared with 55 per cent. in the previous year. On the East Indian the rate was 38. On the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, it was 69. The number of trains run was 137,406, compared with 155,504 of the previous year. The train mileage was 15,650,597, compared with 14,543,862. The train mileage receipts average 8'52*d*.; the expenses 4·46*d*.

The most striking feature in the traffic of the years 1873 and 1874, is the very large movement of grain to those stations on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways which are situated in, or which are close to, the districts where scarcity existed. The movement has had a trifling effect upon the receipts of the year to which this report relates, but it has had a great influence over the results of the current half-year. During the year 1872 the amount of grain conveyed on the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Punjab, and Delhi Railways amounted to 254,213 tons. In 1873 it rose to 477,528 tons. The traffic was also stimulated by the reduction in the rate of conveyance, while the railway receipts were unaffected by the lower charge in consequence of the Government making up the difference between that and the usual rate. During the first six months of the present year about 544,200 tons have been conveyed by railway from Calcutta and from the Punjab to the famine-stricken districts. By no other means, probably, could so large a quantity have been transported from one part of India to another. Additional proof is thus given of the great importance of railway communication. Without it the exertions of Government and the outlay incurred must have been increased tenfold. With railways and a well-conceived system of irrigation, famines may become unknown, although seasons of scarcity may occasionally occur. In other staples, such as cotton, sugar, hides, &c., the traffic has diminished, and piece goods have been nearly stationary. Salt increased on all the lines, except the Great Southern of India, and the jute conveyed on the Eastern Bengal Railway rose from 103,691 tons in 1872 to 124,049 tons in 1873.

We have our holidays, and Royal visitors, and festive gatherings in this country to produce traffic on the railways. In India the same things occur, but there are also religious pilgrimages and festivals and certain customs peculiar to the country, which, as affecting the traffic, it may be worth while to mention. During the past year the passenger traffic on the lines in Western India has been less, in consequence of the suspension of marriages and the absence of marriage feasts, the year 1872-73 being the one out of every twelfth year in which no marriages take place among Hindoos living between the river Kistna and Godavery. Another example was a great bathing festival at the Ganges on the occasion of the eclipse of the moon, when special trains on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway brought large numbers to the river.

The conclusions drawn by Mr. Danvers from the results of last year's operations are, "that the normal condition of the railways is, under existing circumstances, one of slow progress; that the railways are capable of doing more work; that with branches and good roads judiciously laid out traffic will increase; that in most cases a reduction in expenditure is feasible; that with proper care and economy and an enlightened management the majority of the lines would become more profitable and probably remunerative."

Holloway's Pills.—Blood to the Head, with Symptoms of Apoplexy.—Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine in the world for biliousness and indigestion, in all cases of deranged stomach, determination of blood to the head, biliousness, sick headache, liver complaints, which frequently end fatally, by producing apoplexy or paralysis. There is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills; young and old, rich and poor, patronize them, and so many cures are effected by their use that their praise is sounded from the torrid to the frigid zone; in truth, persons who travel consider them a necessary requisite. Frequently the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin irritated by prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted. Nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ESCLIMONT.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 9-30 P.M.

ALTHOUGH very small reliance can be placed on anything that appears in the *Figaro*, a paper which has no serious character, but seems rather to pride itself on propagating fables in the guise of news, I find in it an account of the *fetes* at Esclimont in honour of the Prince of Wales, which seems to be of a less imaginative character than the story it gravely told of M. Thiers' abduction by brigands at Montefiascone, a *jeu d'esprit* which seems to have imposed itself upon a certain number of very artless persons as a sober narrative of facts. The following are the principal passages of the narrative of the Esclimont *fetes*:—

"The Prince of Wales reached Rambouillet by a special train in the afternoon, and went on to Esclimont in the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's carriage across the fertile but monotonous plains of La Beauce. Suddenly the road begins to sink, and after a considerable descent into a valley the traveller comes to a cross-road, where rises a massive donjon keep with three arches, through which is the entrance of the domain. Once through these, the Castle is in front and on either hand are the gardens, which are vast and admirably kept. A large moat surrounds the building and is crossed by bridges with elliptic arches. The principal *facade* is flanked by two large round towers, with sentry-boxes in the centre, and two smaller towers and a campanile below, while in a coving sprinkled with 'F's' appears the colossal equestrian statue of Francois de la Rochefoucauld, who was godfather to King Francis I. Drawn up on both sides of the bridge are the Suisses, the 12 Guards, the eight valets, and the eight butlers, all powdered, and attired in splendid costumes. The carriages crossed the bridge and the main road, and entered the court of honour, where the party alighted. Here the prince and the other invited-guests locked around them, and truly the spectacle was well worth the trouble of doing so. The Castle formed at one time a perfect quadrangle, but only two sides of it still remain. Between the buildings could be described the park, with its fountains, its broad walks, its grassy carpet descending from the top of a group of hillocks, its massive beds of flowers, and its fine autumn-tinted trees. The Prince was received by the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia (nee Princesse de Ligne) and the Duchesse de Luynes, the Duke's eldest daughter by his first wife (nee Princesse de Polignac) After the presentation Madame de Luynes, who is still in mourning for the hero of Patay, left Esclimont for Dampierre, a magnificent residence which so many illustrious artists during the first half of this century assisted in making the finest castle in France. To-morrow she will receive the Prince of Wales there, for he is too good an Englishman to desire any other pleasure than that of making a visit of ceremony, as is usual in England, on Sunday—that gloomy, sacred day. The presentations over, the Prince was conducted to his apartments, passing through galleries adorned with all the portraits of the Rochefoucauld family and their relations, and with the bust of M. de Bouillon, whose family once owned Esclimont. Everywhere, on iron railings, on cornices, on the stone carving of the balconies, there is inscribed the proud motto of Duke Francois—*C'est mon plaisir.*' The private apartment prepared for the Prince contains the family archives. If he wants to write, he will seat himself at Louis XVIII.'s desk, on which are all the English daily papers. Over the mantelpiece is Queen Victoria's portrait, with those of all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family grouped round it. The Duke has given up his private apartments to his Royal guest, and they contain a multitude of objects recalling his residence in London. The Prince, in short, finds England again at Esclimont. The grand apartments are on the ground floor. They are very fine, but consist of only three rooms—the dining-room, and billiard-room. These are connected by a narrow gallery, decorated with portraits. If the reception was grand the guests were not very numerous. Only 33 persons sat down to dinner. Esclimont is one of the few French houses where the taste for sumptuous plate has been preserved, and this of course graced the table. The party invited to meet the Prince of Wales comprised the Duc de Chartres, the Prince and Princess d'Aremberg, Duc de Crouy, Duc and Duchesse de la Tremouille, M. and Madame Standish, Duc and Duchesse de Fezensac, Duc and Duchesse de Doudeauville, Marquis de Juigne, Comte and Comtesse d'Archiac, Prince Edmond de Polignac, General de Charette, Marquis du Lau, Comte Hallez-Claparede, Comte de Breteuil, M. O'Connor, Comte de Saint Priest, and several members of the Prince of Wales's household. In the drawing-room, opening out on a truly magnificent garden, a piano was placed, so as to assist in transforming the *soiree* into a private ball. Four or five of the neighbouring gentry were the only strangers allowed to come and present their homage to the Heir Apparent of the English Throne. On Friday there was breakfast at 10 o'clock, and the party then started in carriages for the chase in the direction of the Chateau des Forets. Sixty persons to beat up the game had been stationed there awaiting the arrival of the Duke's guests. 500 shots were fired, about 400 of them doing no execution. The Prince of Wales fires with rare precision; at least 80 of his shots were well aimed, the Marquis du Lau and the Duc de la Tremouille coming nearest to him. At 6 o'clock the party re-entered their carriages, and at 6-30 dinner was served. The programme, as will be seen, is very simple. To-day's (Saturday's) is the same as yesterday's. At Esclimont, at least, the Prince of Wales means to be only the Earl of Chester. The Castle, in spite of its historical character and architectural beauty, is a real family residence, in which the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's five children spend the summer very merrily amid all the riches of Nature. Among those riches are splendid donkeys used to being mounted by their young masters. Much flattered, doubtless, by the notice taken of them by the Prince's English servants, these donkeys took it into their heads to give a serenade on Friday night. This led to a regular Babel. All the ruminants inhabiting the domain joined in chorus with the donkeys, and the Duke's guests would have passed a restless night if his servants had not hastily removed the noisy animals to a distance. These donkeys were the only creatures capable of disturbing by their braying the festivities offered by real French grand seigneurs to the first gentleman in England."

THE OWNER OF "APOLOGY" AND THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN

THE Rev. J. W. King, the owner of Apology, the winner of the St. Leger, has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Lincoln:—

Ashby-de-la-Launde, Oct. 19.

MY LORD,—I observe with pain that your Lordship has thought fit to publish your last letter to myself. Your lordship is aware that I was unable at the time to reply in person, being disabled by an accident which has confined me to my bed; but the publication of your lordship's letter compels me, at whatever cost, to do so now.

Permit me, in the first place, to express my deep acknowledgment of the spirit which pervades your last communication, and the kind expressions it contains, and to assure your lordship that had your former letters been similar in character to this you would have had no reason to complain of their reception at my hands. But your lordship must remember that they contained simply legal threats, amounting to notice of proceedings and left me, as an Anglo-Saxon (whose ancestors laid down their lives to establish the reformed Protestant religion), no alternative except the course which I pursued, viz., to refer your lordship to my solicitor. My lord, with reference to your present letter, it is true that now for more than fifty years I have bred and sometimes had in training horses for the turf. They are horses of a breed highly prized, which I inherited with my estate, and have been in my family for generations. It may be difficult perhaps to decide what constitutes a scandal in the Church, but I cannot think that in my endeavours to perpetuate this breed—and thus improve the horses in this country—an object of general interest at the present moment, I have done anything to incur your lordship's censure. I am fully aware—as I think your lordship must be, too, by this time—that legal proceedings upon your part would be powerless against me; and if, therefore, I resign the livings which I hold within your lordship's diocese, it will be not from any consciousness of wrong, or from fear of any consequences which might ensue in the ecclesiastical courts, but simply because I desire to live the remainder of my days in peace and charity with all men, and to save your lordship the annoyance, and the Church the scandal, of futile proceedings being taken against one who has retired for some time from parochial ministration, and is lying on the bed of sickness at this moment.—I rest, yours faithfully,

"J. W. KING."

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed the following reply to the Rev. J. W King, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde, and owner of Apology and Holy Friar:—

"Riseholme, Lincoln, Oct. 21.

"My Dear Sir,—I hasten to reply to your letter of the 19th, which I found here on my return from Grimsby last night.

"I was very sorry to have caused you any pain by the discharge of a public duty, and my regret was greatly increased by the news which I afterwards received of the serious accident from which you are now suffering, and for which I sincerely sympathize with you.

"Let me now be allowed to express to you my gratitude for the intention announced in your letter, to sacrifice private interest to public principle, and for the sake of peace; and I earnestly pray that you may long enjoy that comfort which arises from the consciousness of such a sacrifice, and that we may both have that consolation from above which is bestowed on the lovers of truth and charity in the time of sickness and sorrow, and at the hour of death.

"I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

"LINCOLN.

"The Rev. John King, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde."

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—The New York papers report a diabolical crime which was committed the other day near Henryville, Indiana. A poor man, named Gardner, was walking along the side of a railway track, on his way to Louisville, where he hoped to get employment. Three robbers overtook him, took from him all the money he had, only 5 dols, and then tied him to the railway track to be run over and killed by an approaching train. This was at midnight, and for half an hour the poor wretch struggled to free himself. He had succeeded in this so far as to drag his body off the rails, but one leg remained still tied. He then heard a train approaching, and he gave himself up for lost. The train cut off his leg, near the knee; and the man, thus mutilated, managed to drag himself to a farmer's house near by, where, after telling his story, he expired.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, K.C.S.I.

(*Overland Mail.*)

As already noticed in our columns, Sir John William Kaye, K.C.S.I., after a service of nearly nineteen years as Secretary in the Political Department of the India Office, combined with literary work of an arduous character, for which the Indian public will always hold him in the highest esteem, seeks relaxation by retiring from his official position.

Sir John Kaye manifested at an early period of his life a remarkable taste for writing and talent for composition. He was educated at the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe's at Salisbury, and many of his old schoolfellows to this day talk of his juvenile contributions in prose and verse to a magazine, in imitation of the *Etonian*, published at the Wiltshire School. By one of those anomalies or chances which so often govern early careers, he was sent to Addiscombe and transformed into a Bengal artilleryman. His services as a subaltern in that noble corps, far from changing the bent of his mind, formed him into the historian of Indian wars, and inspired him with that regard for the natives of India and that insight into Indian life and Indian history which have shown themselves in so many of his subsequent writings. Generous in his disposition and an able writer, young Kaye soon became a favourite in Indian society, and the ruling spirit in the foremost publications of the day. His literary pursuits obliged him, however, to leave the Artillery, and ill-health drove him to England; but not before he had established, almost single-handed, the *Calcutta Review*, to the earlier numbers of which magazine he contributed nearly fifty essays on political, military, and social subjects.

On his return to England Sir John Kaye devoted himself to the "History of the War in Afghanistan," a work which established his reputation as a historian. Of it the late Lord Strangford said, in the pages of the *Quarterly Review*, it was "a work as awful, as simply artistic, and as clear and lofty in its moral as an Aeschylean trilogy." Sir John Kaye's next effort was a "History of the Administration of the East India Company," which was largely quoted in Parliament during the debates of 1853. He added to this a "Selection, with Notes, from the Papers of the late Mr. St. George Tucker," and a "Life of the late Lord Metcalfe," followed by the "Life of Sir John Malcolm." At this period the versatility of his literary labours was somewhat arrested by his appointment to the India House. To have been specially selected by the Court of Directors as chief of their Political Department, in succession to John Stuart Mill, was no mean honour. But his new official duties were not allowed to obstruct needlessly his literary labours. The Sepoy War found in him its natural historian, and the "Lives of Indian Officers" became known as a text-book for every young Indian subaltern and civilian.

Sir John Kaye's contributions to periodicals during this period were constant—quarterly, monthly, weekly, daily. A collection of some of his writings in the *Cornhill Magazine* was published only last year as "Essays of an Optimist." As a tribute doubtless to his literary merit, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. Sir John Kaye's official services at the India Office, through many changes and vicissitudes, are well known. His career has been spent in assisting to infuse a kindly and statesmanlike spirit into the policy controlling the millions of India. He was created in 1871 a Knight Commander of the Star of India; and for his official and literary services to India the Marquis of Salisbury and the Council of India have given him a liberal provision (£800 a year) for his declining years.

To the above brief sketch of Sir John Kaye's career, which has appeared in the leading journal, may be added that he was the valued editor of *The Overland Mail* newspaper from its commencement in the year 1855 until the year 1868, and that for many years he was also editor of *The Homeward Mail*.

THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE.

A telegram from Calcutta dated Oct. 9 announced that "the Maharanee of Deypur is dead." This is doubtless a misprint for the Maharana of Oodeypore, who has been dangerously ill for a long time. If it be so, it is all the more curious and striking an error; because, if there be one family in Asia which may be thought truly royal—if there was one name which a Hindoo could expect all the world to know—that family is the Royal House of Oodeypore, and that name would be the Rana's.

But, asks the *Daily Telegraph*, why should he expect it? "honour is a bubble." So it is with the dead Rana of Oodeypore, lineal descendant in an unbroken line from the Gods of Heaven, representative of monarchs who ruled the same country and people when the Christian era was just commencing, and by far the most ancient, remarkable, and aristocratic monarch to be found from one end of the catalogue of Royalty to the other. The Capets, the Guelphs, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, are mere gilded ephemera of the summer day to the sublime antiquity of this dead Rana's blood, and even the ancient thrones of the East have their history begun and ended inside one volume of the annals of Oodeypore. Talk of pedigrees at Herald's College, or blue blood of Spanish hidalgos! There is a roll kept in Rajpootana of the lineage of this defunct sovereign. When Sir John Malcolm saw the scroll in 1820, it measured ninety feet in length by sixteen inches wide, both sides being written close with the names of the Royal Ranas in golden ink.

In the year of the Sumbut 191—which would be A.D. 104—Bappoo Rawul, the direct ancestor of this king, took Chittore. His was even then a conquering and famous race, sallying forth from their places in Canoaj to subdue Hindostan, but all that is the mediæval portion of the history of the Princes of Oodeypore. The rolls of Amjheera and the songs of the Chāruns trace back this dead man directly to Ramachundra or Rama, the incarnation of Vishnoo. In a word, he of whose name the telegram miswrote is an exact, and until a day or two back was a living, counterpart of the demigods of the Greeks, Theseus, Hercules, Achilles, of those heroes who were divine on one side of their nature. And this was acknowledged, too, by Indian kings and chiefs. There was no Hindoo prince who would have dared to keep his slippers on his feet before the Oodeypore Rana; the greatest and proudest houses would have veiled their pretensions before the lineal descendant of Rama. Even the Puars of Dhar, who count Vikramaditya among their ancestors, would not pretend to intermarry their fairest daughter with the youngest son of the Oodeypore blood. When long ago Mulhar Rao Holkar married a Sirwee girl—and the Sirwees are Rajpoots who have changed their name, and become half-castes only of the proud Oodeypore blood—it was thought degradation unspeakable to mingle it with that of a Sudra, even though he were a king. The sword of the Mahratta conqueror was wrapped in cloth of gold, and the Rajpoot maiden was married solemnly to that as much as to say that she wedded the victorious Lord and not the man himself. To this day the immense pride of the Rajpoots shows itself in peculiar and distinctive points of dress, manner, and usages. They wear enormous turbans, and every male Rajpoot carries round his neck an embossed figure of a horse and the sun, which is generally of gold but sometimes of silver. The poorest Rajpoot gives this as the first present to his infant boy—a memorial of the solar dynasty and the horse sacrifice—souvenirs of a time when the Gods of Heaven were Rajpoots; and every petty Prince and kindred Grasseiah or Bhelalah marks to this day a spear or a dagger upon his letter or *hoondi*, and even in their communications with Government, as who should say, 'He who writes thus peacefully has his sword to fall back upon.' Another curious proof of their pride and of their ancient influence is the impress of the figure of '74' in all the commercial correspondence of Central India. Few know what that implies; it passes like the mark on the top of a doctor's prescription which is the relic of the old formula. 'Oh, Jupiter, help us'! Those figures recall the seventy-four and a-half maunds of gold which Akbar took from Jymul Rao at Chittore in 1568, and they imply 'May he who violates this letter be as accursed as Akbar who robbed the house of Oodeypore.'

Of that immeasurably proud race the misprinted and unnoticed Rana was liege and lineal lord, and heavily the honour sat upon him. Tributary as he was to the English Raj, he could not have broken bread with the Viceroy, or even Her Majesty in person. There was no one in this world, not even the eldest son of the, Palace, with whom he could have permitted himself to eat and drink, and priest of his daily habits were matters of elaborate ceremonial impossible here to describe for their complexity and minuteness. "The Sun of all Hindoo Glory" shone upon a poor little city, it is true, perched upon a hill beside the ruined marble temple and tank, and the feverish marsh of Oodeypore. But the name was greater than any extant greatness; and this in spite of misfortunes which have pulled down the Royal House. Seventy years ago there was waged a war, as fierce as that for Helen of Troy, to gain the hands of Krishnu Koomaree, the beautiful Princess of Oodeypore. A hundred thousand men perished in that quarrel, and it ended by the unspeakable degradation of Ameer Khan seating himself beside the King in durbar, while all Hindostan shuddered. Yet sooner than marry the lovely blue-blooded Rajpoot to Maun Sing, the father mixed a poisop cup for his child, and she drank it up gladly—an Indian Sophonisba—saying, "This marriage with death is not beneath me." All this and a thousand other terrible and pathetic stories depicting the glories and sorrows of the Great House are sung by the Charuns and Bhats to this day—for the Rajpoot have their own priests and bards, and of light store by the Brahmans. Off-spring of the strong and fearless Kshatria caste—"King's children" as their name denotes—they were once the rivals and are still the social equals of the sacerdotal caste. But all alike looked to Oodeypore and to its Rana as the centre of their race, and there was never any question of legitimacy or precedence among their fiercest families which would not have been instantly settled when the eldest son of the House of Rama decided it by eating rice or drinking *Kussoondah* with the favoured claimant. In a word, if pedigrees and earthly honours count for anything, the dead Monarch was grander than any Cæsar, and better born than any King alive. It marks how little they really count for, apart from power and circumstances, when we find his name unknown, the report of his death blundered in transmission, the "Sun of Hindoo Glory" disposed of in a line, and that line absurdly inaccurate in almost every letter. *Sic transit gloria*—the race which sprang from Rama "ades amid sad laughter into "the Maharanee of Deypur."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—OCTOBER 17.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES.

Why have all the Pillar-Posts been painted red? In order that even every fool may know what they are meant for.

THE PERILS OF THE PARK.

The Powder Magazine in Hyde Park ought unquestionably to be removed. There are too many dangerous "sparks" always about in that neighbourhood.

EMPHATIC.

Old Lady (to Telegraph Clerk). "O please mister, just write me a Telegram to my son John, and tell him to come home directly, and mind and put a dash under 'directly'!!"

OUTRAGE ON A CLERGYMAN.

Coarse Protestant (to Ritualist Clergyman). How are you off for cat's-meat?

Reverend Ritualist. What do you mean by cat's-meat?

Coarse Protestant. Lights.

A RAILWAY REVOLUTION.

Scene—*Platform on Midland Railway.*

Materfamilias. "What, no Second Class! No Return Tickets! I can't afford to go 'first;' and I won't go 'third.' What *am* I to do?"

CAUTION.

A Correspondent wants to know whether some safe public method of conveyance should not be provided for persons like his wife, whose temper is so terribly explosive in its character that it is highly dangerous to travel in her company.

DE GUSTIBUS, &c.

Mabel.—"O, Aunt! do look at these two frightful Insects running about together!"

Aunt.—"My dear child, they are only Earwigs!"

Mabel.—"What disgusting Creatures! I wonder how they can like one another!"

WILD SPORTS.

The Sportsman (from the Wood). "Hullo, Tonsonby! you've had a good place. We've heard you blazing away all the afternoon. How many have you bagged?"

Tonsonby (a Town Man). "O, bother your tame Pheasants. I've tree'd a magnificent tom cat here, and had splendid sport, but I can't hit him. You come and try!"

THE CIRCUITOUS TRAVELLER.

I'm a *bona fide* Traveller, I'll undertake to show—
Three miles from where I slept last night; and how do you better know?
I am good three miles, and more, from home, whatever you choose to say—
Any number of miles you like from home—in a round-about kind of way.

THE ABOLITION OF SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGES

First Passenger (with filthy clay pipe). "I'm afraid you don't like the smell of 'baccy, Sir?"

Second Passenger (with regalia). "Haw—not other people's—haw."

First Passenger. "All right, Sir. Anything to oblige a Gen'elman. Just 'and us over one of your weeds, and I'll put out my pipe!"

A FAMINE INDEED.

An incident which has occurred in the experience of a Preceptor, will doubtless occur repeatedly in that of other Preceptors. According to a book:—

"In the year 1847-48, potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."

A schoolboy read this passage as follows:—

"In the year 1847, forty-eight potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."

Of course. Be careful in compiling school-books.

A MAN OF LETTERS.

There having been made some mystery about the contents of the letters of Prince Von Bismarck, which are said to be retained by Count Arnim for unworthy purposes, *Mr. Punch* had great pleasure in laying the following important communications before his readers. It will be noticed that *Mr. Punch*, with a view to divulging no confidences, has disguised the names of the writer and recipients of the accompanying letters, which, he may add, were handed to him for safe custody.

To H—R K—P, Manufacturer of Guns, &c.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have found your steel tubes most useful in curing attacks of national pride, ill-humour, &c., &c.

Your iron pills, too, have proved most efficacious in reducing Germania to the smallest proportions. Please send me 20,000 tubes and 20,000,000 pills, packed in cases that will bear a cold climate—such, for instance, as the climate of Russia.

Accept, Sir, &c., &c.,
P. B—k.

To the Ex-M—l B—e.

Ex-Marshal,—I declare on my honour that you were of the greatest possible service to me during the war of 1871-72. Germany owes you a debt of gratitude that she is neither able nor willing to repay.

Accept, &c.,
P. B—k.

To M. G—s, late a Member of "the Provisional Government."

Dictator of the past and the Future,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I consider your flights of eloquence are only to be equalled by your travels in a balloon.

Believe me, I watch your career with the most patriotic interest. Should your ambitious schemes be gratified, a great future awaits you—and Germany!

Accept, &c.,
P. B—k.

To the M—s H—l de R—t.

Citizen Marquis,—I thank you heartily for the services you rendered me during the second siege of Paris. I consider your great idea, the Commune, has secured for France and Germany a peace that may be expected to last for many years.

Should you ever meet T—u (was not that the name of the General who held Paris against me in 1870-71?), give him my warmest thanks.

Accept, &c.,
P. B—K.

To the M—l P—t S—o.

M. Le President,—Believe me, I have received the news of the note you have caused to be presented to the French Government with feelings of the liveliest interest. I can assure you that the step you have taken has filled my mind with admiration and amusement. I can hardly imagine that your courteous conduct can be misunderstood in Paris: should, however, France be sufficiently unprincipled to feel annoyed, I shall consider it my duty to give you any little support it may be in my power to afford you. I may add that preparations have recently been made to call out the whole of the reserve.

Accept, &c.,
P. B—k.

To H—s M—y the K—g of D—k.

Sire,—Far be it from one so powerless and humble as myself to offer a suggestion to a Potentate so renowned for gigantic resources as your Majesty, still I have the honour to observe that it may be to your Majesty's interest to join the German Bund within the next four-and-twenty hours.

Your Obedient Slave,
P. B—k.

To H—s I—l M—y the C—r of R—a.

Sire,—As your Majesty may possibly be aware, forgetfulness is not one of my failings. Your Majesty has been good enough to thwart my policy in Spain, Denmark and Brussels. I trust I shall soon have an opportunity of repaying your Majesty the debt I owe to you, not only in part, but in full.—Accept, Sire,

The assurance of my most respectful consideration,
P, B—k,

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

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DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheaz to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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Orders must be accompanied by remittances, or references to first-rate London Houses.

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Reserved Funds £500,000.

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociables in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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